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such a country as Brazil, made up of widely varying types of people and country, the problem of good government is by no means easy of solution.

In regard to immigration, there is still plenty of room for laborers, among whom the Latins of Europe seem most successful, but South America is rapidly becoming a capitalist's continent and its industries and even to a certain extent its agriculture is concentrating in the hands of large corporations. For the man of small means, there are still opportunities but they are no longer to be found in the large cities and he is being pushed farther and farther afield. Of the capitalists, English and German, French and Belgian, have each exerted their influence and have extensive interests throughout the continent. North Americans have only recently begun to take an interest in the exploitation of South American industries, though they are already extensively interested in the cattle and beef industries and are beginning to concern themselves with the promising lumber industry. An interesting development in Argentina is the change that is being made in the treeless central plains by afforestation. The need of shade-trees for their herds has led ranch-owners to enter enthusiastically into this work which is covering the campo with orchards and groves. Unfortunately trees of the hard-wood species will not grow in the plains, so that construction work will not profit by this development.

America to Japan. A Symposium of Papers. By Representative Citizens of the United States on the Relations between Japan and America and on the Common Interests of the Two Countries. Edited by LINDSAY RUSSELL. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. Pp. xv, 318.

Last year Japan attempted to interpret herself to America, hoping that with a better understanding might come a better feeling between the two nations. This year fifty leading citizens have sent back America's answer to Japan with the same purpose in mind. It is not so much what is said as the spirit in which it is said and throughout the volume there breathes a friendly feeling toward our neighbor in the Pacific. Part of the messages are an attempt to interpret America to Japan but the feeling is prevalent that Japan already understands America well and that the danger does not lie in that direction. Part of the messages express the warm appreciation which Americans generally entertain of the

achievements of the Island kingdom and the active interest which they take in her welfare. Perhaps the largest part of the book is addressed to the American rather than to the Japanese public, because it is there that the trouble lies. If open hostility should cease to be expressed in America, Japan's suspicions and mistrust would vanish. It is a good thing to have these cordial expressions of good will from men who can be truly considered representative Americans and it is to be hoped that this exchange of messages will help to establish better relations between the two nations in whose hands the future of the Pacific lies.

The New Russia from the White Sea to the Siberian Steppe. By ALAN LETHBRIDGE. London: Mills and Boon. 1915. Pp. xv, 314.

Among the numerous English books of travel on Russia, this one by Mr. Lethbridge deserves mention. All of Russia is rather unknown to the American public but perhaps this section of northern Russia and the White Sea litoral is the least familiar of all Russia in Europe. Part of the country traveled by Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge is out of the ordinary routes of travel and their experiences told in entertaining fashion make pleasant reading, while numerous photographs add to the interest of the book.

A chapter on British opportunities in Siberia reminds one of similar chapters dealing with American opportunities in South America, with this important difference that in Russia the whole feeling among the people is one of general friendliness toward the British, a feeling accentuated by the war. Germany has entrenched herself strongly in Siberia but with the attitude prevailing throughout Russia that it is better to buy English goods even at a higher price than German, it ought not to be a difficult matter for England to secure a large share of the Siberian trade which is becoming increasingly important, provided of course the British merchants are willing to make the same concessions to Russian trade that we are required to make to South American trade.

The history of the port of Archangel is an interesting one. Owing its origin to an English seaman, its prosperity for many years depended upon a very numerous English colony. When the Crimean War forced this colony to leave, the period of Archangel's decay began. Later attempts by the Germans to check this decline have not been particularly successful, the main reason being that Archangel has no suitable railway connections